THE DREYFUS CASE.

Court of Cassation Discussed by French Chamber of Deputies.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL

To Submit to the Committee Entrusted with Such Matters the Bill Providing that Casesof Trial Revision Shall be Brought Before the United Sections of the Court of Cassation, Adopted by a Vote of 346 to 189. The Bill Read Amid Profound Sil-

PARIS, Jan. 30 .- The chamber of deputles to-day, by a vote of 346 to 189 adopted the government's proposal to submit to the committee entrusted with each matter the bill providing that cases of trial revision shall be brought before the united sections of the court of cassation.

The report of M. Mazau, first president of the court of cassation, on the charges of M. Quesney de Beaurepaire, the former president of the civil section of that body, will be read before the committee.

The minister of justice, M. Lebret, in-troduced the bill, and asked that it be sent to a committee. It was read amid profound silence.

The preamble of the measure, declar-

The preamble of the measure, declaring that the bill was one of necessity for the peace, and to restore calm in the country, was greeted with applause from the center, and murmurs from the extreme left.

M. Gordon Berry, representing the first division of the Seine, said the chamber was not aware why the government introduced the bill, and asked for the efficial publication of the evidence in the case of M. Bard, who reported on the Dreyfus case to the court of cassation. (Cheers). The premier, M. Dupuy, said he did not wish the chamber to vote in the dark. He was desirous that full light be thrown on the subject, and therefore, the government would submit to the committee the complete documents of the case. complete documents of the case The premier then asked the chambe

to proceed with the discussion of the budget.

M. Massabuau, representing the Espalion district of Aveyron, expressed surprise that the criminal chamber of the court was allowed to continue the revision inquiry. (Leftist protests).

M. Millerand, Radical Socialist, first. district of the Seine, reproached the government with interrupting the course of justice, and with placing the matter in the hands of the chamber, which, he added, meant that henceforthy it would be impossible for anything to be kept secret, and it would be necessary to publish everything. (Leftist applause).

The premier replied that the committee would have full power to ask for the publication of the documents, and the government would not object.

If the chamber vetoed the bill, all

the documents referring to the inquirys would have to be submitted to all the members of the court of cassation.

He added: "This matter can be threshed out later, and the government then will be willing to reply to all questions."

M. Faure, nationalist member for the first division of the court of the first division of the court of the first division of the court o

tions."

M. Faure, nationalist member for the first division of Algeria, demanded that the bill be sent to a special committee, "thereby preventing the criminal court whose impartiality is suspected, of taking part in the final decision on the revision." These remarks caused an uproar in the chamber.

The minister of justice replied that the conclusions of M. Manzaus' recort set note any one-stion as to the sincer-

The minister of justice replied that the conclusions of M. Manzaus' recort set aside any question as to the sincer-lty and rectitude of the magistrates. The chamber then rejected, by a vote of 346 to 189, M. Faure's demand, and

adopted the government's proposal to send the bill to the committee entrusted

with such matters.

The house then proceeded to discuss the budget.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate and House Getting Down to Work-Great Amount of Business Transacted Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 30.—The senate was called to order by Anthony Smith, of Tyler. The judiciary committee recommended the passage of senate bill No. 26, relating to the independent school district of St. Albana: senate bill 32, amending chapter 132, of the code: senate bill 3, creating a pardon board; senate bill 25, to amend section 2, of chapter 116, of the code; senate bill 36, mending the law relating to building pertaining to fidelity and guaranty c apanles; senate bill 43, to amend and re-enact section 3, of chapter 99, of the code; senate bill 50, to set apart certain secular days and half days as ie gal holidays; senate bill 53, relating to trial in justices courts; senate bill 56, annulling the act establishing a crimi-

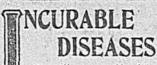
annulling the act establishing a criminal court for Ohlo county; senate bill 62, relating to the intermediate court of Mason county; senate bill 64, to amend section 39, of chapter 32, of the code, and senate bill 69, concerning state and local boards of health.

The judiciary committee reported adversely on senate bill 30, concerning the jurisdiction and power of county courts; senate bill 20, for the relief of J. M. Plerson, senate bill 20, for the relief of J. M. Plerson, senate bill 20, for the code; senate bill 21, to amend section 28, of chapter 128, of the code; senate bill 21, to amend section 5, of chapter 14, of the code; senate bill 61, re-pealing the act of 1837, providing a bicycle law; senate bill 34, authorizing fidelity and guaranty companies to do business; senate bill 38. In relation to ter 74, of the code; senate bill 61, repealing the act of 1837, providing a bicycle law; senate bill 31, authorizing fidelity and guaranty companies to do business; senate bill 33, in relation to when suits are to be commenced; senate bill 41, relating to the fees of justices of the peace in criniinal cases; senate bill 60, relating to the collection of taxes; senate bill 47, to enable surrities on bonds to require their principals to give new bonds and discharge such sureties from future acts of their principals; senate bill 11, to amend chapter 3, of the code concerning elections by the people, and senate bill 33, making every

Sore lungs, pain in the chest and painful breathing are quickly relieved and cured by the old reliable specific, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. This remarkable remedy breaks up a cold in one night and is, without doubt, the very best medicine for all affections of the throat and lungs. It has cured thought throat and lungs. It has cured thousands and will cure you. It never disappoints. Try it at once



Will quickly heal Sore Lungs.
Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doct
recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggi



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Many diseases considered inunder other names. Simple catarrh in the head is called incurable. Con-sumption is catarrh of the victim is, no doubt, past help

in the more advanced stages; but great numbers of people die of consumption needlessly. It is certain that every phase of entarrh, including many cases of consumption, are cured by the right treatment. Pe-ru-na, Dr. Hartman's great prescription, attacks catarrhal diseases scientifically and cures them. Dr. Hartman explains it fully in his books which are mailed on application. Here is a letter from Mrs. Harmening, Mazo Manie, Wis., who is one of many cured of consumption by Pe-ru-na,

She says: Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

DEAR Sins:—"I cannot praise your remedy too highly. East winter I had la grippe and hemorrhage of the lungs followed. All the doctors around here told me I had to die of consumption. Then I thought I would ask Dr. Hartman for advice, which I did. He prescribed Peru-na for me, and I took it recording to his directions and was scribed Peru-na Idy me, and I look it necording to his directions and was cured. I advise everybody that is troubled with lung disease to take Dr. Hartman's treatment. I am sure they will not regret it if they do. I am now enjoying good health, and can thank Peru-na for it."

er of school lands to sell a piece of land belonging to the state and opera-ted as a fish hatchery. On his motion, it was taken up out of order and adopt-

house met at 2 o'clock, with W The house met at 2 o'clock, with w. L. Mansfield occupying the speaker's chair, owing to the absence of Mr. Mc-Kinney. The committee on humane institutions referred back the bill for the creation of a state board of undertakers, with the recommendation to not

pass.

The committee on printing and con-The committee on printing and contingent expenses presented a resolution, directing the committee to investigate the disbursement of the state contingent fund. Mr. Scherr, (Rep.), offered an amendment to include expenditures by former administrations. A demand for the ayes and noes was not sustained. The amendment was lost, and the original resolution adopted.

lost, and the original resolution adopt-ed.

The committee on military affairs re-ported adversely on house bill 13, and favorably on house bill 76. Dr. Taylor presented a minority report, rectting the fact that a dispute arose between the adjutant general and brigade com-mander, which was subsequently set-tied, rendering house bill 75 unneces-sary.

The committee on labor reported adversely on bills providing for eight hours' work on public buildings; for protection against machinery; to prevent child labor, and to create a labor bureau, all adversely. The bill for safeguarding machinery in factories where adults and children are employed, was presented with favorable recommendation. The committee on education recommended favorable action upon the joint resolution creating a commission to revise the school laws. The committee on judiciary recommended the passage of house bill 12, in relation to where suits are to be commenced; house bill 62, relating to offenses against property; house bill 71, concerning the powers of county courts in relation to roads and bridges; house bill 100, concerning powers of notaries public. The committee recommended that the following bills do not pass; House bill 51, to authorize fidelity and guaranty companies to transact business in this state; house bill 63, to limit The committee on labor reported ad-



SAILING ON SKATES.

The cold winter has made the ice firm upon the great lakes, and Lake Michigan and Lake Huron never afforded better sport in skate saling. The salis are of the simplest construction; the spars on which the salis are stretched are of very light wood, usually bamboo. Skill in sall skating only comes with long practice. An adept can handle himself with the same definess he would display in the management of a boat. He may bend backward when turning before a stoong breeze until he seems to actually float upon the wind which sweeps him. The whole contrivance is loosely fastened about the body by straps that rest across the chest. From the lower corners of the sail wooden tillers extend up to within easy reach of the skater. When not in use the sail is neatly folded about the bamboo sticks.

section 19, of chapter 152, of the code Bills were introduced as follows:

Ashby, relating to actions before justices of the peace. By Ashby, concerning the collection of taxes. By Lanham, relating to the weighing of coal. By Ashby, to amend the corporation laws of the state. By Ashby, to amend the corporation laws of the state. By Sturm, to repeal chapter 90, of the acts of the legislature of 1897, amending chapter 47, of the code. By Cole, in relation to appeals from justices. Senate bills, relating to provisions for the establishments; to amend the law lating to the incorporation of savings banks, and for the assessment of for-eign building and loan associations, were read a second time. Senate bill 6. to amend the game law, was mended to the committee on judiciary for the reason that a similar m pending in the house, which will prob y prove more satisfactory.
16, relating to the rede bill 16, reinting to the redemption of forfeited lands was luid on the t5ble. Senate joint resolution 12, for the publi-cation of a hand book on West Virginia, was called up by Senator Cole, and lost by a tie vote.

ia, was called up by Senator Cole, and lost by a tle vote.

The judiciary committee reported favoring the adoption of senate joint resolution No. 1, providing for a new edition of the code, and senate joint resolution No. 11, providing for a new edition of the code, and senate joint resolution No. 11, providing for a new edition of the code, and senate bill 1, to suppress prize fighting; and senate bill 43, to amend section 49, of chapter 29, of the code. The committee on finance reported adversely on senate bill 59, concerning state license and imposing a tax on claractics. The education committee reported favorably on senate bill 30, to amend section 29, chapter 45, of the code of 1891, concerning education, and unfavorably on senate bill 30, to amend section 29, chapter 45, of the code of 1891, concerning education, and unfavorably on senate bill 22, to empower boards of education to levy and collect a per capital tax for school purposes.

Mr. Cornwell introduced senate bill 75, to amend the law limiting the amount of land that may be held by corporations, Mr. Osenton introduced senate bill 76, to amend the code concerning forcible or unlawful entry on land.

Mr. Cornwell offered senate joint reasons.

Mr. Cornwell offered senate joint re-

Saturday afternoon a legal half holl-day, were reported without recommen-dation; also senate bill 25, to amend chapter 43, of the code; house bill 74, to chapter 43, ot Ane code; nouse Bill 4, to establish a criminal court in Summers county; house bill 78, relating to duties of board of regents of the university. The committee, asked and the request was compiled with, that house bill 77, for relief of sureties on the bond of J. M. Poling, late sheriff of Jackson county, be referred to the committee on be referred to the committee on laims and grievances.

Dr. Bee offered house joint resolution

Dr. Bee offered house joint resolution 17, creating a committee of three to investigate the alleged failure to comply with specifications on the part of contractors for the new normal school building at Concord. The committee on immigration and agriculture reported favorably upon house bill 72, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals; also, house bill 98, for the gathering of agricultural and other statisties, Mr. Bowman offered a resolution requiring the house fered a resolution requiring the house committee on finance to report a bill providing equitable assessments on property; and directing the committee to inquire into the advisability ing a tax on incomes; house bill 135, in relation to appearances by attorney in cases before justices of the peace, was offered by Mr. Davis, of Harrison. By Davis, of Harrison, relating to powers of justices. By Davis, of Harrison, ap-Davis, of Harrison, relating to povers of fustices. By Davis, of Harrison, appropriating monles for the relief of A. Sy Long, et al. By Stephens, relating to Injury to property of telephone and telegraph companies. By Hall, amending the act relating to laselvious cohabitation of unmarried persons. By Mead, relating to work upon public roads. By Logan, concerning standard weight; relating to compensation of school trustees. By Hurst, to hasten the trial of chancery cases in this state.

By McHotosh, to afford better accommodation to persons travelling to the court houses of this state. By Martin, amending section 5, of chapter 17, of the code. House bill 1, establishing the independent school district of Ceredo, was read the third time, and was the first bill to pass. House bill 5 was recommitted to the judiciary committee.

The following bills passed to their third reading: Providing for punishment for arson; to vefund the bonded indebtedness of Martinsburg; repealing nection 157, chapter 1, of the acts of 187.

debtedness of Martinsburg; repealingtion 157, chapter 1, of the acts

ONLY one remedy in the world that will at once stop lichiness of the skin in any part of the body; Doan's Oint-ment. At any drug store, 50 cents. 4

DEATH OF REV. REED.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 30,-Rev. Myron

A Soldier, Preacher and Politician, A Varied Career Ended,

Winslow Reed, pastor of the Broadway temple, and at different times paster of the Olivet Congregational church, Milwauker, the first Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, and other churches in the east and south, died at St. Joseph's hospital, in this city, at 4:55 a. m. today, after a protracted illness due to a general breaking down of the system. Mr. Reed was stricken with nervous prostration, which developed Insamnia His sleeplessness baffled the skill of the best physicians in the city until hypnotic power was resorted to. This had the effect of quieting his nervousness and brought sleep to the exhausted mad. Mr. Reed improved perceptibly for several days, until e relapse came which left him beyond hope of relief. He had been sinking slowly for two days. He was unconscious at the end and death came without pain.

was unconscious at the end and death came without pain.

Myron Winslow Reed was born in the little town of Brookfield, Vt., July 24, 1856. His father was a minister. Myron was educated, as he used to say, in the district school, in the St. Lawrence academy, at Potsdam, N. Y., and in the army. On the breaking out of the war he callsted in the Eighteenth Michigan infantry, and was appointed chaplain of the regiment. Two months later, he resigned that place to accept the captaincy of one of the companies, having been elected by the men in the company. His services were rewarded by the confidence of his superior officers, and when mustered out he was serving as General Thomas' chief of scouts. At the close of the war Reed entered the Chicago School of Theology, graduating from that institution in 1868. His first pastorate was in a small town in Michigan, but he soon afterward accepted the pulpit of a non-sectarian church in New Orleans, where he remined nearly four years. Here he met Miss Louise Lyon, who had gone south to teach the colored people. She was a member of Mr. Reed's choir. They were married at Clifton, Ill., in 1870. In 1873 he became pastor of Oilvet Congregational church, of Milwakee, remaining there four years, This was followed by seven years as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, of which ex-President Harrison was a member for the weathiest church in the city. Here he preached for cleven years, winning a national reputation by the forcefulness of his utterances.

After his resignation from this pulpit the Broadway Temple association was organized for him, and from the day of his first sermon. February 2, 1885.

After his resignation from this pulpit the Broadway Temple association was organized for him, and from the day of his first sermon, February 3, 1856, till he was taken with his fatal filness, six weeks ago, the capacity of the Broadway theatre, the largest in the city, has been taxed by his congregation nearly every Sunday morning. Mr.

city, has been taxed by his congregation nearly every Sunday morning. Mr. Reed's hearers embraced mans creeds and all walks of life.

Mr. Reed has allways been prominent in the politics of this state. In 1886 he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats, and though the normal Republican majority was from 5,009 to 10,-600, he was defeated by only 800. In 1892 Mr. Reed espoused the cause of the People's party, and was again tendered a nomination for Congress. He declined it, and Lafe Pence, to whom the nomination was then given, was elected by a large majority.

in and late react to whom the non-ination was then given, was elected by a large majority.

Mr. Reed leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter. The older son. Paul L., is a civil engineer residing in Antwerp, Belgium. The younger, Ralph W., is an attorney in this city. The daughter, Mrs. Leslie O. Carter, resides here.

A Most Singular Thing.

It is a singular fact, but none the less true, that people who are sick or out of health, and are taking treatment from doctors, do not know exactly what is the matter with them. One doctor says one thing and another doctor says something else. Meanwhile they do not get well. Now, why is this? Simply that such persons have not consuited the right doctor, have not consulted a great specialist, who, because he makes a speciality of the treatment and cure of chronic and lingering diseases, and because of his vast experience in treating the class of diseases like your compaint, knows just precisely what ails you from your symptoms, and moreover has, from his great experience, the exact knowledge of what medicines your case requires to be cured. For instance, the famous Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York City, who stands at the head of specialists in nervous and chronic diseases, has cured thousands of cases like yours. He, therefore, will perfectly understand your disease, and if you consult him, either personally or by letter, he will tell you or write you exactly what your complaint is. Although Dr. Greene has the largest practice in this dountry, he gives everybody the privilege of consultation with him, free of charge, and if you will write him about your case, you will receive, without cost to you, the best medical advice suited the right doctor, have not conof charge, and if you will write him about your case, you will receive, without cost to you, the best medical advice and counsel about your complaint, which advice, if followed, will lead to your cure. Dr. Greene's system of treatment by harmless vegetable medicines is the wonder of medical science. One of his grand discoveries, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, is known and used all over the world, and he has equally marvelous remedies for various complaints. You want to know what your trouble is, why not write to the Doctor and find out.

Rheumatism, Winter's Terror!

gravates the Disease.

Cold, damp and disagreeable weather is dreaded by those sub-ject to Rheumatism, for the slightest change in the atmosphere or temperature is sure to increase their suffering. A great many who experience little difficulty from Pharmatical Pharma from 'Rheumatism during the summer months are likely to believe themselves rid of the disease, but with the first cold, damp day their aches and pains return and they soon find themselves firmly in the grasp of their old enemy, who tortures them more than

"Several years ago I was afflicted with what the doctors called Sciatic Rheumatism or Lumbago, suffering the most intense agony at times, and being confined to my bed about a year, although four of the best physicians (one of whom was my father) attended me during my illness. They could give me only temporary relief, and I think they tried about all of the remedies known to medical science, dosing me with strong medicines until my stomach got in such a condition that I could digest nothing, and neither myself nor friends had any hope of my recovery. I was persuaded to try S. S. S., and before linishing the first bottle, I found that I had the right remedy. I continued to

Cold, Damp Weather Ag- take it until it cured me perfectly.

This was about nine years ago, and I have been in splendid health ever since,

"Murfreesboro, Tenn."

Specific; it always cures Rheumatism, because it is a real blood remedy and goes down to the bottom of the trouble and forces it from the system. Ev-

BIG SNOW FALL

In the Far West - Many Disastrous Snow Slides.

DENVER, Jan. 30 .- Snow began falling on the mountains shortly after midnight last night and the storm which has ben raging since a week ago, with an occasional let-up, is again in full blast. There have been numerous snow siides, and at Apex. Col., the wife and two small children of Mr. William Ru-dolph were burled in a slide and killed. The town of Breckinridge, about forty miles from Leadville, is completely Jsolated. Fuel and provisions are getting low and much suffering from the lack of necessities must surely result. Not a whiel has moved out of Come, on the South Park, for two days, and reports South Park, for two days, and reports from there tell of great losses to range stock. The mines about Leadville have been forced to close down, as no ore can be moved. Hundreds of men have

worked almost incessantly at different points on the South Park line between Como and Leadvills to open the road to traffic, but have at last been compelled to surrender to the elements. Snow is packed in great drifts in the cuts, and the wind piles it in as fast as the showlers can make an opening. Kokomo is almost bilden away, by the banks of snow on all sides. Snow elides are frequent and danger of destruction threatens the town. No trains have moved west of Leadville on the Colorado Midland, for several days. Should the storm keep up its present tury great suffering and loss of life will result. The storm extends along the mountains in Wyoming and already the loss of cattle has been great.

Safe Dynamited.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 30.— Three robbers dynamited the safe in the store of the Kelly Plow Company,

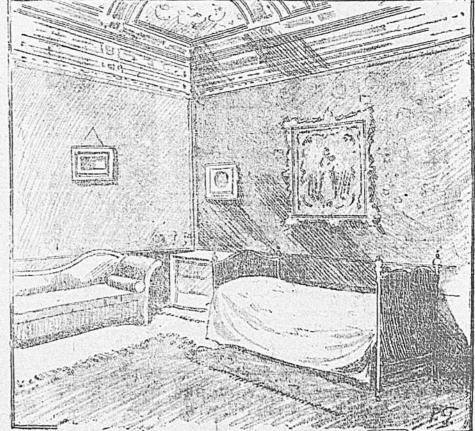


HER GRACE OF AUXY.

While Other Women Are Striving to Obtain Titles. This Beautiful Duchest Would Gladly Get Rid of Hers.

The Duchess of Auxy must be weary of litigation, for she has been placed in a position for the last fifteen years where she has had little time for anything save legal proceedings. Though wealthy, and the queen of her own social set, her interests have constantly been involved in such a manner that nothing but the law could free them.

Mmc. la Duchesse is the wife of the Duke of Auxy, from whom, however, she is at present seeking to be absolutely freed, and the cwner of some valuable real estate. She comes of a family, her father having been F. G. Lamar, who was president of the Bank of the Republic, and she was also a cousin-of the late L. Q. C. Lamar, United States Supreme Court Justice.



THE POPE'S BEDROOM

This is the bed upon which Pope Leo lies, suffering from a recent attack of grip. The fur froom is very simple, and, except for the size of the room, which is large and alry, it might m of any poor mechanic. The Pope has always been opposed to great luxury of furnishing.